

Notice: Deaths in year 2000 were coded using the new ICD-10 coding system. see Technical Notes page 139

There were 24,676 resident deaths recorded in Kansas during 2000, an increase of 1.2 percent from the 1999 total of 24,380. There was no change in the 2000 death rate (9.2) from the previous year. Table 35

Comanche, Elk, Republic and Smith counties had the highest five-year (1996-2000) county death rates of 17.7, 17.5, 17.0, and 17.0 deaths per 1,000 population respectively. Riley, Douglas, and Finney counties had the lowest five-year death rates of 4.5, 5.3, and 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population respectively. Table 35 Figure 30

Belleville, Eureka, and Neodesha had the highest five-year city death rates (1996-2000) of 26.8, 22.4, and 19.6 respectively. Olathe, Lawrence, Roeland Park, Shawnee and Mission Hills experienced the lowest five-year city death rates of 4.6, 4.8, 5.3, 5.3 and 5.3 respectively. Table 36

The Kansas death rate in 2000 was 9.2 deaths per 1,000 population, which was 5.7 percent higher than the estimated U.S. rate of 8.7 deaths per 1,000 population. Figure 31

The Kansas age-adjusted death rate per 1,000 standard U.S. 2000 population has been consistently below that of the U.S. during the 1990s. Table 38 Figure 32

The state's 2000 age-adjusted death rate for males (10.3) was 43.1 percent higher than the rate of 7.2 for females. Table 38

The average age at death of Kansas residents in 2000 was 74.7 years, a 2.0 percent increase from the average age at death of 73.2 years in 1990. Figure 33 Table 39

The average age at death for the white population in 2000 was 75.4 years, over ten years older than that of the black population, whose average age at death was 64.7 years. Table 40

The two leading causes of death in Kansas in 2000, heart disease and malignant neoplasms, had average ages at death of 79.5 and 71.8 years respectively. Atherosclerosis, with an average age at death of 86.6 years, had the highest average age at death of any of the leading causes of death. Table 43

The average age at death for male unintentional injury victims for 1990 and 2000 was 41.2 and 47.4 respectively, while for females the average age was 58.6 and 59.2 years respectively. For this time period, the average age at death increased for female unintentional injury victims 1.0 percent while for male unintentional injury victims it increased 15.0 percent. Table 43

The cause-specific death rate for Alzheimer's Disease in Kansas was 23.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 2000. The rate for females (31.0) was more than twice as high as the rate for males (15.3). Table 43

Deaths (Cont.)

The cancer death rate for 2000 was 194.0 deaths per 100,000 population, 4.2 percent lower than the rate of 202.5 in 1990. Table 43 Table 44

In 2000, the unintentional injury death rate was 40.2 deaths per 100,000 population, 8.4 percent higher than the rate of 37.1 in 1990. Table 43 Table 44

The age-adjusted death rate for the leading cause of death, heart disease, was 232.7, and for cancer, the second leading cause of death, the age-adjusted death rate was 186.7 per 100,000 standard U.S. 2000 population. Together, these two causes accounted for almost 50 percent of all Kansas resident deaths. Table 44

Heart disease reached a high of 393.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 1973 and gradually declined to 256.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2000. Conversely, cancer rates steadily increased from 140.6 to 207.1 deaths per 100,000 population from 1956 to 1996, but have declined since 1996, to 194.0 in 2000. Figure 34

In 2000, Kansans died from cerebrovascular disease at slightly more than half the rate of forty years ago, with the death rates for this disease going from 122.2 in 1960 to 68.0 in 2000. The death rate for unintentional injury also declined, going from 57.7 in 1960 to 40.2 in 2000, a 30.3 percent decrease. Figure 34

In 2000, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for Kansas residents 1-44 years of age. Figure 35

In 2000, cancer of the digestive organs, respiratory and intrathoracic organs, and breast were the leading causes of cancer deaths in women. Table 46

The dominant occupations for deaths due to unintentional injuries and homicides were operators, fabricators and laborers. Table 50

Mortality in Kansas was responsible for 186,237 years of potential life lost in 2000. Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Kansas, but accounted for the most years of potential life lost (41,163). Unintentional injuries represented over two times the years of potential life lost among men (19,335 years) compared to women (9,476 years).

Table 52 Figure 36